



Farm Facts



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Released : February 22, 2002 Volume 02 Number 04

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Tennessee Crop Value Up 1 Percent

Production value for Tennessee's major field, fruit, and vegetable crops increased 1 percent in 2001 to \$1.03 billion. Production increased for most of Tennessee's crops, but suppressed prices kept many crop values from being higher. Showing an increase in value over 2000 were corn, cottonseed, grain sorghum, hay, peaches, soybeans, and fresh market snapbeans. Declining from the previous year were apples, cotton, tobacco, wheat, squash, and fresh market tomatoes. Record production and slightly higher prices kept **hay** as the highest valued crop in the State at \$247 million. Completing the top five, were **cotton and cottonseed**, \$176 million; **tobacco**, \$171 million; **corn**, \$168 million; and **soybeans** \$159 million. The value of Tennessee's fruit, nut, and vegetable crops decreased 52 percent to \$25 million. Fresh market **tomatoes** were valued at \$9.9 million, followed by fresh market **snapbeans**, \$8.9 million; commercial **peaches**, \$1.7 million; commercial **apples**, \$1.5 million; and **squash**, \$1.1 million.

Tennessee's hay crop value, at \$247 million, was up 3 percent from 2000. Production and price were up for both alfalfa and other hay. Cotton and cottonseed combined to show a 5 percent decrease in value. With lower lint and seed prices, Tennessee's

bright spot came with record yield and production. With the production increase came more cottonseed resulting in a higher cottonseed value than in 2000. Tobacco was once again ranked third in the State, but its value decreased 12 percent based on quota reductions resulting in less acreage. Prices were up slightly, bringing the value of the crop to \$171 million. Tennessee's fourth and fifth ranked crops switched for 2001, as corn surpassed soybeans. The corn crop saw an increase in price and a record yield, pushing its value to \$168 million, up 29 percent from 2000. Although the value of soybeans increased 18 percent, fewer acres and a lower price caused it to drop to fifth.

Crop Values: Tennessee, 2000-2001

Crop Values: Tennessee, 2000-2001					
Crop	Unit	Average Price Per Unit		Value of Production	
		2000	2001 ¹	2000	2001 ¹
		Dollars		1,000 Dollars	
Tennessee					
Apples	lb.	.244	.235	2,076	1,527
Corn for grain	bu.	1.96	2.05	129,595	167,772
Cotton	lb.	.455	.307	155,064	143,676
Cottonseed	ton	101.00	85.00	29,189	31,875
Grain Sorghum	bu.	1.81	2.15	2,987	4,644
Hay, All	ton	51.00	52.00	240,090	247,303
Alfalfa	ton	113.00	119.00	14,690	16,303
All Other	ton	49.00	50.00	225,400	231,000
Peaches	lb.	.545	.484	1,254	1,694
Soybeans	bu.	4.69	4.45	134,838	158,865
Tobacco, All	lb.	2.014	2.021	193,288	170,663
Winter Wheat	bu.	2.35	2.50	49,115	45,900
Squash	cwt.	29.20	20.70	3,033	1,058
Tomatoes, Fresh Market	cwt.	31.00	20.00	35,061	9,900
Snapbeans, Fresh Market	cwt.	26.00	30.00	8,606	8,850

¹ Average to January 1, 2002.

Tennessee December 1 Chicken Inventory: Tennessee's total chicken inventory(excluding commercial broilers) was 2.25 million birds, up 2 percent from last year's inventory. Total layers on December 1, 2001, at 1.37 million birds, increased 9 percent from 2000's total of 1.25 million birds. The total value of all chickens, on December 1, 2001, increased 2 percent from one year earlier. The average value per bird, at 6.00 per head, remained the same as 2000.

U.S. December 1 Chicken Inventory: The total number of chickens on hand on December 1, 2001 (excluding commercial broilers) was 441 million birds, up 1 percent from last year. Potential layers (layers 20 weeks old and older, plus pullets 13 weeks and older but less than 20 weeks) on hand December 1, 2001, totaled 381 million, up 3 percent from December 1, 2000. Of the 381 million potential layers, 89 percent were 20 weeks old and older and the remainder were pullets 13 weeks and older but less than 20 weeks. The total value of all chickens on December 1, 2001 was \$1.07 billion, up 1 percent from December 1, 2000. The average value decreased from \$2.44 per bird on December 1, 2000, to \$2.42 per bird on December 1, 2001.

Poultry: Inventory and Value, Tennessee and United States, December 1, 2000 and 2001

Species	Tennessee			United States		
	2000	2001	% Prev. Year	2000	2001	% Prev. Year
	1,000			1,000		
Chickens, excluding broilers	2,210	2,250	102	435,056	441,089	101
Layers 1 Year Old & Older	460	210	46	153,222	153,237	100
Layers 20 Wks. Old But Less Than 1 Year Old	787	1,155	147	179,188	184,996	103
Total Layers	1,247	1,365	109	332,410	338,233	102
Pullets 13 Weeks Old and Older But Less Than 20 Weeks	420	264	63	38,395	42,807	111
Pullets Chicks and Pullets Under 13 Weeks of Age	383	435	114	56,163	51,923	92
Other Chickens	160	186	116	8,088	8,126	100
Chickens, excluding broilers: Value per Head ¹	6.00	6.00	100	2.44	2.42	99
Total value	13,260	13,500	102	1,060,964	1,068,838	101

¹ Dollars

U.S. Cold Storage Capacity: General refrigerated storage capacity in the United States totaled 3.04 billion gross cubic feet on October 1, 2001, an increase of 5 percent since the previous survey was conducted two years ago. While most of the increase was due to new construction, some was due to the increased survey coverage of existing warehouses. This was the 42nd biennial survey of refrigerated warehouses. The five States with the largest gross general warehouse capacity (million cubic feet) were: California with 433; Florida, 231; Washington, 189; Wisconsin, 162 and Texas with 157. Usable refrigerated space in general storages was 2.39 billion cubic feet, or 79 percent of the gross space. Usable freezer space was 77 percent of the usable refrigerated space with the remaining 23 percent used as cooler space. Convertible refrigerated space was classified as usable freezer space. Public general warehouse capacity totaled 2.25 billion gross cubic feet in 2001, accounting for 74 percent of the general storage. Public general storage capacity increased 5 percent since 1999 and is 43 percent above the capacity of ten years ago. Private and semi-private general warehouse capacity totaled 789 million gross cubic feet, or 26 percent of the general gross refrigerated space. Apple and pear storage totaled 727 million gross cubic feet, up 3 percent from October 1, 1999. Controlled atmosphere (CA) capacity totaled 164 million bushels, up 6 percent from 1999. The State of Washington had 81 percent of the Nation's CA capacity.

U.S. Dairy Products Prices: Cheddar Cheese prices received for US 40 pound Blocks averaged \$1.31 per pound for the week ending February 9. The price per pound decreased 2.0 cents from the previous week. The price for US 500 pound Barrels adjusted to 38 percent moisture averaged \$1.28 per pound, down 4.6 cents from the previous week. Butter prices received for 25 kilogram and 68 pound boxes meeting USDA Grade AA standards averaged \$1.24 per pound for the week ending February 9. The U.S. price per pound decreased 5.8 cents from the previous week. Nonfat Dry Milk prices received for bag, tote and tanker sales meeting USDA Extra Grade or USPH Grade A standards averaged 91.3 cents per pound for the week ending February 9. The U.S. price per pound increased 0.2 cents from the previous week. Dry Whey prices received for bag, tote and tanker sales meeting USDA Extra Grade standards averaged 23.7 cents per pound for the week ending February 9. The U.S. price per pound decreased 1.3 cents from the previous week.

U.S. Sheep: All sheep and lamb inventory in the United States on January 1, 2002, totaled 6.69 million head, down 4 percent from 2001 and 5 percent below two years ago. The inventory has trended down since peaking at 56.2 million head in 1942. Breeding sheep inventory declined to 4.91 million head on January 1, 2002, down 1 percent from 4.97 million head on January 1, 2001. Ewes one year old and older, at 3.98 million head, were 3 percent below last year. Market sheep and lambs on January 1, 2002, totaled 1.77 million head, down 11 percent from January 1, 2001. Market lambs comprised 96 percent of the total. Twenty-five percent were lambs under 65 pounds, 17 percent were 65 - 84 pounds, 23 percent 85 - 105 pounds, 31 percent were over 105 pounds, and 4 percent were market sheep. The 2001 lamb crop of 4.50 million head was down 3 percent from 2000 and established a new record low. The 2001 lambing rate was 110 per 100 ewes one year old and older on January 1, 2001, compared with 109 in 2000. The number of operations with sheep during 2001 totaled 65,120, down 1 percent from 2000 and 3 percent from 1999.

U.S. Wool and Mohair Production: Shorn wool production in the United States during 2001 was 43.0 million pounds, down 7 percent from 2000. Sheep and lambs shorn totaled 5.69 million head, down 7 percent from 2000. The average price paid for wool sold in 2001 was \$0.36 per pound for a total value of \$15.3 million dollars, down slightly from \$15.4 million dollars in 2000. All goat inventory in Texas on January 1, 2002 totaled 1.25 million head, down 11 percent from 2001 and 4 percent below two years ago.

Mohair production in the three major producing states (Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas) during 2001 was 1.97 million pounds, down 25 percent from 2000. Goats and kids clipped, at 310,000 head, were down 23 percent from 2000. Average weight per clip was 6.4 pounds compared with 6.5 pounds a year earlier. Value of mohair was \$4.2 million dollars, down 60 percent from 2000.

U.S. Broiler Eggs Set: Commercial hatcheries in the 15-State weekly program set 188 million eggs in incubators during the week ending February 16, 2002. This was up 3 percent from the eggs set the corresponding week a year earlier. Average hatchability for chicks hatched during the week was 82 percent. Average hatchability is calculated by dividing chicks hatched during the week by eggs set three weeks earlier.

U.S. Broiler Chicks Placed: Broiler growers in the 15-State weekly program placed 148 million chicks for meat production during the week ending February 16, 2002. Placements were up 5 percent from the comparable week in 2001. Cumulative placements from December 30, 2001 through February 16, 2002 were 1.04 billion, up 3 percent from the same period a year earlier.

U.S. Poultry Slaughter: Poultry certified wholesome during December 2001 (ready-to-cook weight) totaled 2.91 billion pounds, up 4 percent from the amount certified in December 2000. Updated totals for November 2001 show that 3.04 billion pounds were certified. The preliminary total live weight of poultry inspected during December 2001 was 3.92 billion pounds, up 4 percent from a year ago. Inspections included 3.31 billion pounds of young chickens, up 4 percent from last year; 67.7 million pounds of mature chickens, up 18 percent; 528 million pounds of turkeys, up 3 percent; and 13.4 million pounds of ducks, down 10 percent from December 2000. Young chickens slaughtered during December 2001 averaged 5.13 pounds per bird, up 1 percent from December 2000. The average live weight of mature chickens was 5.22 pounds per bird, up 1 percent from a year ago. Turkeys slaughtered during December 2001 averaged 26.8 pounds per bird, up 3 percent from December 2000. Ante-mortem condemnations during December 2001 totaled 14.5 million pounds. Condemnations were 0.37 percent of the live weight inspected, compared with 0.57 percent a year earlier. Post-mortem condemnations, at 44.5 million pounds (N.Y. dressed weight), were 1.26 percent of quantities inspected, compared with 1.63 percent a year earlier.

U.S. December Pig Crop: The December 2001 U.S. pig crop at 8.07 million head, was 3 percent more than the previous year. Sows farrowing during this period totaled 917 thousand head, 2 percent above last year. The average pigs per litter for December rose to 8.80, compared to 8.66 last year. The U.S. inventory of sows and gilts on January 1, 2002, was 6.02 million head, slightly below January 1, 2001. U.S. sows and gilts bred during December totaled 1.19 million head, up slightly from the previous year.

Tennessee Livestock Operations: As a whole, livestock operations in Tennessee remained constant during 2001. The number of cattle operations in Tennessee during 2001 was 52,000; with beef cow operations remaining at 45,000; and milk cow operations dropping 100 operations to 1,500. Hog operations also remained constant at 1,500.

U.S. Livestock Operations: The number of operations with cattle totaled 1.05 million during 2001, down 2 percent from 2000 and 4 percent below 1999. Beef cow operations in 2001 were down 2 percent from 2000 and 4 percent below 2000. Milk cow operations were 7 percent below last year and 12 percent below two years ago. The number of operations with hogs totaled 81,130 during 2001, down 6 percent from last year and 18 percent below 1999. The number of operations with sheep during 2001 totaled 65,120, down 1 percent from 2000 and 2 percent from 1999.

Livestock Operations¹ & Rankings : Tennessee and United States Operations, 2000 & 2001

Class	Tennessee Operations			Tennessee Rankings		United States Operations		
	2000	2001	2001/2000	2000	2001	2000	2001	2001/2000
	Number		Percent			Number		Percent
All cattle	52,000	52,000	100	4 th	4 th	1,077,560	1,050,910	98
Beef cows ²	45,000	45,000	100	4 th	4 th	830,670	814,400	98
Milk cows	1,600	1,500	94	16 th ⁴	16 th ⁴	105,170	97,560	93
All Hogs	1,500	1,500	100	16 th ⁴	16 th ⁴	86,360	81,130	94
Sheep	³	³				66,100	65,120	99

¹ An operation is any place that has one or more of the species on hand anytime during the year. ² Included in operations with cattle. ³ Tennessee does not publish separately beginning in 1999. ⁴ Tied.

